

Reichstag Calls On Kaiser to Oust Michaelis

Majority Leaders Say Chancellor Admits He Is Unable to Continue

Crown Expected to Ignore Demand

Parliament Helpless, Fearing to Infringe on Emperor's Prerogatives

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—The majority leaders in the Reichstag to-day made a formal declaration to Rudolf von Valentine, chief of the Emperor's civil cabinet, to the effect that Chancellor Michaelis no longer could carry on the Chancellorship. The leaders asserted that the Chancellor himself had asked them to so inform the Emperor. The "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, says the Emperor of Germany is of the belief that an agreement can be reached between the political parties and the imperial Chancellor and the secretaries of state which will render possible all of the leading officials to retain office. The newspaper adds that members of the Emperor's party are supporting the retention of Dr. Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor, in office.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The leaders of the majority parties in the Reichstag are continuing their deliberations, according to Berlin advices, and are reasserting unanimity of belief that Chancellor Michaelis must go, but are feeling decidedly helpless in the face of the rebuffs administered by Emperor William to representations in regard to action on various proposals.

Fear to Offend Kaiser
One of these suggestions was that the President of the Reichstag be requested to convene the Ways and Means Committee for parliamentary consideration of the political situation. It is doubtful, however, in view of the disinclination of at least two of the majority parties to infringe in any way upon the prerogative of the Crown in appointing ministers, whether any decisive action is to be expected, either from the conference or the committee, if it were summoned.

The only party which apparently has no doubt what should be done is the Socialist, which has announced flatly that its policy is war if the Chancellor remains. Those who are advising the Emperor to disregard the wishes of the Reichstag and retain the Chancellor for the time being are perhaps counting on this, believing that with the Socialists voting to refuse war credits it may be possible to break up the present majority and form another, embracing the non-Socialist parties, with the watchword, "The first duty is defence of the Fatherland," establishing working relations between the Chancellor and such a coalition.

Say Kaiser Is Unmoved
The Berlin "Deutsche Zeitung" reports that Dr. Michaelis is to remain in the Chancellorship. The "Tageblatt" says, according to what it considers a credible source, the Emperor, on the counsel of his advisers, decided to retain Chancellor Michaelis and not to accept the solution of the crisis advocated by the majority party in the Reichstag.

The convention of Austrian Socialists now in session has adopted a resolution providing that under no circumstances shall members of the party enter the government. Another resolution demands that Austria be converted into a federated state of free and independent nationalities, each regulating its own affairs, agreements on matters of common interest to be reached through a federal council.

Trinidad Bars Castro

Venezuelan Exile, Recently in U. S., Told to Leave

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 26.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, has been requested by the government to leave Trinidad. The general declared his residence here had no political significance, and protested against being compelled to sail at this season of the year, but is preparing to depart. He attributes his expulsion to American intervention.

General Castro has been travelling from one land to another for years, finding many ports closed against him. Recent accounts of his travels said he was accompanied by American secret service agents. Last month the former dictator of Venezuela, after a short stay in New York, sailed for Trinidad.

Bolsheviks Lose Grip; Soldiers Oppose Them

Military Section Joins Peasants in Refusing to Enter a Congress

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The Bolsheviks, battered on every side, are sinking into the mire of political obscurity. Their latest rebuff comes in the opposition of all sections of Russia against the congress of the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. From the beginning the peasants have refused to take part in it, in view of the approach of the Constituent Assembly, and yesterday the soldiers' section of the council, whose strength seems to be growing daily, declared against the congress. Even if it meets, the victory which the Bolsheviks had hoped for is exceedingly doubtful.

The split between the various parties is now becoming more evident. The right wing of the Social Revolutionaries has protested the inclusion in the party candidates for the Constituent Assembly of several extremists—the peace-at-any-price type. This is extremely symptomatic, as the candidates were selected by the central committee of the party. At the same time there is considerable talk of forming a new party of moderates for the purpose of establishing law and order, entitled the Russian Socialist Labor Party, with the idea of effecting a compromise between the Social Revolutionaries and the Minimalists. This is a very hopeful sign, as such a strong party, composed of the healthy elements of democracy, would be bound to play a considerable role in the future of the country.

Petrograd Council of Soldiers Denounces Quitting of Capital

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The Russian soldiers on the Southern front are petitioning their councils against the plan for a meeting of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies in Petrograd on November 2. They declare the meeting of the Constituent Assembly should be awaited.

Leon Trotsky, president of the executive committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, speaking at a meeting of the council of the Northern Petrograd district of that body, declared the soldiers' and workers' organization hitherto had contented itself with a defensive attitude against the Provisional Government, but that it now must take the offensive. He accused the government of planning to leave Petrograd at a moment of peril.

"The Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies will not leave," he concluded. "They will fight, if necessary, to the very death, in Petrograd, the heart of the revolution."

\$41,035 Also Granted Dependents of Dead Heroes as Pensions

W. Roy Maynard, Sterling Station, N. Y., saved Byron D. Wells from drowning at Minetto, N. Y., June 7, 1913. Carl Baer, 1240 Lexington Avenue, New York, helped to save Alexander Gorski, seven, from drowning at Clinton, Mass., February 13, 1915. Charles A. Mellen, deceased, 55 Curtis Street, New Britain, Conn., died attempting to save Giles E. and Lois M. Eldredge from drowning at Short Beach, Conn., August 13, 1916. Medal and award to widow and daughter.

Peace Need Not Banish Kaiser, Declares Smuts

Settle War First, Says Boer Leader, Then Judge Emperor's Case

Speech Is Criticized

One London Paper Looks to Wilson for "Counter Blast"

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 26.—General Smuts, addressing an audience of 6,000 at Sheffield Wednesday evening, declared that there was no necessity of carrying the war on until the Kaiser was deposed; that peace should come first and then settlement of the German Emperor's case. In some quarters this statement of General Smuts is criticized as harmful to the Allied cause.

The passage in the general's speech referring to this feature of the war aims is as follows: "I don't think it is worth while to prosecute this war until we get rid of the Kaiser and all other evils. Remember, we are not the only judges of mankind. God and history will pass judgment on the Kaiser and other instruments of tyranny. Give us a good peace and you need not solve now all the problems of ethics that confront the universe."

"Unfortunate Observation"
The following quotation from "The Globe" represents the opinion in some circles of General Smuts's declaration:

"General Smuts," says the newspaper, "is so attractive a personality and such a popular character, and moreover he talked so sensibly at Sheffield on the subject of secret diplomacy in regard to Belgium, that we sincerely regret he should have thrown the Axis over the Kaiser in a passage which will do the Allied cause considerable harm everywhere."

"We shall not have solved one of the problems of ethics the general speaks about if the Hohenzollerns are preserved against the wishes of the democracies of the world by what would undoubtedly be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by secret diplomacy. Nor could such a peace be called a 'good peace' by any stretch of the imagination, as it would inevitably involve another war at no distant day."

"With a victorious Kaiser left in possession—we need say nothing more. Civilization would succumb to Kultur."

"And even in the event of a baffled or beaten Kaiser remaining at the head of the most complete war machine yet created, which had proved its power by saving the throne for the Hohenzollern family, dynastic reasons would compel the Hohenzollerns to justify their existence and save their skins by completing the unfinished programme of Pan-Germanism."

"We look to the White House for a counter blast to General Smuts's unfortunate observation."

France Jails 2 Alleged Spies

Lenoir and Desouches Told Conflicting Stories

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Unconvincing explanations of his financial transactions by Pierre Lenoir, who, with William Desouches, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with trading with the enemy, caused the dismissal of the two men last night. The charges involve the handling of 10,000,000 francs alleged to have been used in purchasing "Le Journal" before an interest was acquired by Bolo Pacha.

Painleve Is Upheld By Reduced Vote

Foreign Minister Says U. S. Aid Justifies Full Confidence in Victory

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Premier Painleve's ministry obtained 346 favorable votes on October 19, and his new ministry yesterday obtained only 288 votes, slightly more than half the votes in the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition votes numbered 137, partly from the Socialists and partly from the Radical Socialists. The same groups supplied the hundred members who abstained from voting. Nevertheless, the bill providing for a new government loan was passed unanimously to-day by the Chamber without amendments.

The vote of confidence testifies once more to the hesitation of the Chamber to defeat any ministry by a direct vote during the war. Premier Painleve refused to be drawn into a discussion of the resignation of M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister.

J. Louis Barthou, the new Foreign Minister, addressing the Chamber for the first time since the beginning of the war, said, in part:

"Never has France had greater reason for complete confidence in victory than now, when the United States has entered the struggle and is sending us, with admirable energy, material and soldiers. The consequence of such events is incalculable."

Discussion of resolutions in committees indicated that the convention would pronounce in favor of an organization by the Entente Allies of such character as to lay the foundation for a society of nations.

American Labor Opposes Parley

Federation Calls International Conference Now "Untimely, Harmful"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has declined to participate in an international conference of workmen and Socialists of all countries suggested by the executive committee of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Council, declaring that to hold such a conference at this time would be untimely, inappropriate and conducive to no good results.

The Federation's statement says: "That we regard it as untimely and inappropriate, conducive to no good results, but, on the contrary, harmful, to hold an international conference at this time or in the near future with the representatives of all countries, including enemy countries, and we are constrained, therefore, to decline at this time either to participate in or to call such a conference."

"We take occasion to again send fraternal greetings to the people and the republic of Russia and our earnest wishes for the success and permanency of Russia's democracy; that we all make energetic efforts in our common cause for freedom, justice and democracy in all of the nations of the world."

Kaiser Favors Tarnow For Premier of Poland

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The Warsaw newspaper "Dziennik" states that the German authorities have approved the candidacy of Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, for the post of Prime Minister of Poland.

The Germans hitherto have objected to the appointment of Count Tarnowski as constituting too great an extension of Austrian influence in Poland at the expense of Germany.

Scott Resigns As Head of War Industries Board

His Retirement Gives Impetus to Movement for Munitions Secretary in Cabinet

Caused by Illness

Baker to Name Successor; Board's Efficiency Hampered by Lack of Cooperation

[Staff Correspondent]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Frank A. Scott, chairman of the War Industries Board, has resigned. His letter of resignation, addressed to Secretary Baker, as chairman of the Council of National Defence, under which the War Industries Board operates, is as follows:

"With the deepest regret, and only because I am experiencing a recurrence of a serious physical difficulty from which I suffered in 1912, I submit my resignation from the chairmanship of the War Industries Board."

"To you and your associates on the Council of National Defence I wish to convey my sincere appreciation of the opportunity to serve our country which you allowed me, and to assure you of my gratitude for the encouragement and assistance which have been extended to me in the work."

"May I ask that my resignation be accepted as early as may be, and that, on account of my physical need, I be allowed to retire at once from the work of the board?"

Services Praised by Baker
Mr. Baker replied as follows:

"I beg leave to assure you that we deeply appreciate the self-sacrifice as well as the value of the service you have rendered, and count it a most fortunate thing for the government that it was able to have your knowledge, zeal and splendid spirit as a part of the organization with which it faced the early and difficult tasks of industrial organization of the war."

Mr. Scott is the first important member of the war organization to resign voluntarily. General Goethals and Mr. Denman went under pressure. The reason for Mr. Scott's retirement is precisely what the letters indicate, ill health. Mr. Scott has been ill for a long time and has been seeking to retire for several weeks.

While no reorganization of the War Industries Board is likely before the convening of Congress, Mr. Scott's retirement will give impetus to the movement for adding a Secretary of Munitions to the Cabinet. The question is now practically up to the President.

The objections which were raised before to doing what all foreign governments have found it necessary to do in this war, that is, making the purely business function of organizing the country to produce munitions and also buying munitions independent of the War and Navy departments, are not likely to be seriously raised again. The

unwisdom of the present organization is generally conceded.

Cooperation Lacking
That organization might have been made to work if there had been full cooperation, but cooperation has been lacking and the situation has drifted so far in the illness of the chairman that nothing but a fresh start is likely to bring out efficiency.

When Secretary Baker succeeded in having the War Industries Board placed under the control of the Council of National Defence, of which he was chairman, he also succeeded in having his own candidate, Mr. Scott, who had previously been chairman of the General Munitions Board, made its chairman. Mr. Scott came from the War Secretary's home town, Cleveland, and was his warm friend. The result was a great victory for Mr. Baker.

The trouble was that, having put the situation into his own hands, the War Secretary failed to make it work as well as it should have worked. His own department's bureau were among the organizations that ignored the new board. Mr. Baker is expected to name the successor to Mr. Scott. Who that will be has not yet been disclosed.

Danes to Export No Pork

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The Copenhagen newspapers to-day state that the total prohibition of pork exports is anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of fat to the Danish population. A government commission, it is understood, is considering the question to-day.

Fight Fire All Way Across the Atlantic

British Steamer Reaches Port With Her Cargo Ablaze

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 26.—A constant battle with flames throughout the voyage across the Atlantic was reported by officers of a British steamship which arrived to-day from a Mediterranean port. Shortly after leaving Gibraltar fire was discovered in the fore hold, where a large consignment of Turkish tobacco was stored. The compartment was flooded and

the steamer made for the nearest port, but it had settled by the head so deeply that progress was slow. On reaching port a stop of three days was made while the vessel was pumped out and the cargo overhauled. Two days after the ship had put to sea, fire

broke out again in the same compartment, and was kept under control with difficulty during the rest of the voyage. The greatest caution was observed in discharging cargo here, on account of the highly inflammable nature of certain portions of it.

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